The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,600.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15. 1789.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR PARKER.

On TUESDAY next the 18th instant,

And positively the last time of performing this Season.

MR. PARKER takes the liberty of presenting his most grateful acknowledgments for the repeated favours he has received from the polite and generous audience of Edinburgh, and begs leave to assure them that every exertion will most zealously be made by the whole Company to merit the future countenance and protection of his generous patrons.

Mr PARKER, will, for the first time this season, display the different evolutions of the

BROAD SWORD,

Offensive and Defensive, with a fierce and vigorous charge, as in Real Action, *upon the Spanish Charger.*

Mr RICKETS will likewise disp'ay

THE GRAND TRAMPOLINE TRICKS,

By throwing Summersets over Sixteen Mens Heads—Five Horses with people upon them, &c.

Doors will open at six o'clock, and begin precisely at half past six.

Tickets may be had of Mr Parker, at No. 12. St James's Square.—First seats, 2s.—Second ditto, 1s.

Places may be kept by sending a servant at the opening of the doors.

N. B. The performances on Monday will begin precisely at half past six o'clock.

A POINTER LOST.

Stolen or Strayed from the Black Bull Inn, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 23d July last,

A Liver and white coloured and shagged POINTER DOG, answering to the name of *Rover*.

Whoever may have the same is requested to send notice to Mr Robertson, at the above inn; but if it should be found in the custody of any person or persons after this notice, he or they shall be prosecuted according to law.

NORWAY THICK TAR & GREESE BUTTER.

To be SOLD by *Adam White*, Leith,

A Quantity of *Bergen Tar* and *Greese Butter*, for smearing.

ALSO,

Irish Beef and *Pork* for ship provisions.

DUTCH GIN AND CONIAC BRANDY,

Of genuine quality, and import strength.

A FRESH Supply just arrived, to be Sold on reasonable terms, by Anderson and Cundell merchants, Leith.

MAHOGANY FOR SALE AT LEITH.

To be SOLD by Auction, within Mess. Scott and Thomson's Timber Yard, near the Links, upon Tuesday the 18th curt. at 12 o'clock noon,

A Quantity of the largest and best HONDURAS and JAMAICA MAHOGANY, in Logs and Planks, to be put up in Lots.

Articles of roup and invoice, in the hands of John Walker merchant, Leith, who will show the Mahogany betwixt and day of sale.

N. B. This is one of the largest and finest parcels of Mahogany that has been exposed to sale in this place these number of years.

GENEVA AND CLARET WINE.

WILLIAM GRINLY, Broker in Leith, will expose to sale, by auction, in the Leith Coffee-room, Bernard Street, on Friday the 28th August 1789, at twelve o'clock noon,

Five Thousand Gallons BRITISH GENEVA, in small lots; and Ten Hogsheads CLARET WINE, in single hogsheads.

Samples of the Geneva and Wine, and conditions of sale, will be in the hands of William Grinly, and catalogues ready to be delivered out by him, three days prior to the day of sale. *Leith, Aug.* 10. 1789.

To be SOLD by Auction, in a large Wareroom, east side of North Bridge Street, immediately above Mr Oats, shoemaker, on Tuesday next 18th current, and the following days,

THE Remainder of the STOCK of GOODS, which belonged to Mr Archibald M'Dowall, consisting of Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, DUFFLES, VEST and BREECHES STUFFS, &c. &c.

Printed Catalogues to be had at the place of sale.

As these goods must positively be sold off without reserve, they will be exposed at the pleasure of the Company.

The sale to begin at eleven o'clock each day.

REFORM

Of the Internal Government of the Boroughs.

THE Committee of Convention for Reform hereby give notice, That the General Annual Meeting of Delegates from the Burgesses is to be held at Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 19th of August current, and the Committee request that Delegates from all the concurring Boroughs may attend, as matters of the utmost importance to the interest of Reform are to be taken under consideration.

Place of Meeting, in the Baxters Hall, James's Court, Lawn-market.

REFORM.

Dundee, Aug. 7. 1789.

THE Committee of Burgesses for Reform being met, DAVID LAIRD, Esq; in the Chair,

And having before them the reports of the Committees of London and Edinburgh, communicating the progress and present state of the business, unanimously came to the following resolutions:

1st, That the firm and honourable conduct of Mr SHERIDAN, and the other friends of Reform in Parliament, gives the most decided proof of their attachment to general Liberty and the cause of Reform; and while it cannot fail deeply to imprint in the minds of the Burgesses a high sense of obligation, must, at same time, stimulate them to additional ardour and perseverance.

2d, Resolved, That the recent resolutions of the House of Commons, ordering to be laid before them that evidence to which the Burgesses had been denied access by the Town Councils, manifest their serious intention to listen impartially to the complaints of the Burgesses.—That they will therefore determinedly persevere till Parliament in its wisdom shall correct the grievances under which they labour, and until the Burgesses are restored to their ancient privileges.

DAVID LAIRD.

MASSON's INN, QUEEN-STREET, ABERDEEN.

TO be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next, That commodious and well-frequented INN, in Queen-Street, Aberdeen, with a most convenient set of Stables and other Offices, possessed at present, and for many years past, by Mr Alexander Masson, vintner. The house contains a great number of rooms neatly finished as parlours and bed-rooms, besides a large dining room and an elegant HALL, with variety of other conveniencies. It is, from its centrical situation, and variety of access, remarkably convenient for travellers, as well as for the inhabitants of the town, by whom it has been particularly well frequented. For particulars application may be made to Mr Ninian Johnston merchant in Aberdeen, and the premisses will be shown by Mr Masson.

☞ MR MASSON returns his sincerest thanks for the friendship, favour, and success he has met with from a generous public, and many good friends, which will always be gratefully remembered. He continues in the Inn until Whitsunday next, and shall use his best endeavours to serve the public as usual.

BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.

On Saturday the 1st of August was published, ornamented with a fine Portrait of EDWARD ALLEYN, Esq; Founder of Dulwich College, and a beautiful and picturesque View of the BORGHETTO, in Italy,

No. VII. OF THE

BIOGRAPHICAL AND IMPERIAL MAGAZINE.

This Number, amongst a variety of other articles, contains—the Lives of Saint Aldhelm, Aldred, Dr Aldrich, Mons. d'Alembert, and Alexander the Great:—Experiments on the Damps in Coal-pits; Account of a Bituminous Lake in Trinidad; Account of the Albinos; On the Disorders of the Heart; Antiquities; Survey of Devonshire; Description of the Laplanders, of the Roman Ladies; Character and Anecdotes of Frederick I. and Frederick William, Kings of Prussia; Account of a Criminal Process in France; Sketch of a History of the Samaritans; Capture of Colonel Baillie's Detachment in India; Review of New Publications; Arno's Vale, a Poem; Parliamentary and other Occurrences; List of Births, Deaths, &c.

Printed by T. Rickaby; and published on the first of every Month, by C. Stalker, Stationers-Court; Evans and T. Williams, Strand; and C. Forster, Poultry, London:—By J. Penny, Exeter; and J. Hunter, Ossian's Head, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

N. B. At the Shop of J. Hunter are to be sold, Books and Stationary of all kinds, and ready money given for libraries or parcels of Books.

To be SOLD by public Auction, upon Wednesday first, the 19th of August, within the house of Mrs Aitkin, in Burntisland.

A CARGO of NORWAY LOGS and DEALS, to be put up in small lots, for the convenience of purchasers. For particulars apply to Mr Archibald Donaldson, baker in Burntisland.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, HARDWARE, &c.

At Very Reduced Prices.

THE STOCK of GOODS belonging to Mess. Peter Forrester, and Company, as advertised formerly, and now purchased by Peter Forrester, continue selling off, at his Shop, opposite the Cross, Edinburgh, and consist chiefly of the following articles:

Gold, Silver, Gilt, Tortoiseshell, and Shagreen Watches.
Set Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles.
Silver, Pinchbeck, Plated, and Mourning ditto.
Gold Braclets, Rings, and Locket Pins.
Silver and Plated Spoons, Tea-Kitchens, Tea-Pots, Sugar and Cream Basons, Bread Baskets, Castor Frames, Salts, Porter Cups, Ale Tankards, Candlesticks, Fish Knives, Sauce Boats, Wine Funnels, &c. &c.
London made Brown Tea-Kitchens and Coffee Urns.
Japanned Tea-Trays, Bread-Baskets, and Waiters.
Knives and Forks, of all kinds.
Mahogany & Shagreen Cases, for Knives, Forks, & Spoons.
Ladies and Gentlemens Pocket and Memorandum Books.
Silver, Gilt, and Steel mounted Swords and Hangers.
Variety of fine Prints, in Gilt burnished Frames.
Double and Single Barrelled Guns.
Patent Spring Bayonet, Pocket and Holster Pistols.
Ladies and Gentlemens Dressing Boxes.
Plated, Black Ebony, and Japanned Ink Stands.
Backgamon Tables, Playing Cards, and Dice.
In addition to the old Stock, Peter Forrester has purchased a large assortment of Fashionable Watches, among which are two very fine gold Repeaters, and a number of plain and engraved Watches, with seconds, day of the month, &c. in gold, gilt, and silver cases. As he means, (during the sale of the old stock,) to sell them on the usual low terms, the public will find this a favourable opportunty of supplying themselves.

New-invented patent Shot, and every other article for the shooting season.

The highest prices are given for old Gold, Silver, and Lace, as usual. ☞ Commissions punctually attended to.

As P. Forrester is appointed to discharge and settle the debts of the Company, it is requested that all those indebted, will immediately order payment of their accompts, as all those remaining unsettled a few days longer, will be given into the hands of a man of business, in order to effect payment.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, Anno 1789,

Begins drawing the 12th *of November,*

THE TICKETS & SHARES,

In Halves, Quarters, Eights, and Sixteenths,

In variety of Numbers,

ARE SOLD AND REGISTERED BY

LESLIE AND SCOTT,

Insurance Brokers, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,

Where all business relating to the Lottery is transacted.

SCHEME.

Prizes.	*Value of each.*	*Total Value.*
2 of	L. 20,000	is L. 40,000
2 —	10,000 —	20,000
2 —	5,000 —	10,000
3 —	2,000 —	6,000
5 —	1,000 —	5,000
10 —	500 —	5,000
30 —	100 —	3,000
100 —	20 —	2,000
10,600 —	10 —	106,000
10,754 Prizes.		L. 197,000
First drawn		500
Do. the 4th day,		500
Do. the 10th day,		500
Do. the 16th day,		500
Do. the 22d day,		500
Last drawn,		500
29,246 Blanks.		
40,000 Tickets.		L. 200,000

Correct Numerical & Register Books are kept, and the earliest Intelligence sent to adventurers of their success.

Registering 6d. each Number.

The prizes are payable (Irish currency) in June 1790, without deduction; and the current value will be advanced at this office as soon as drawn.

Agreeable to act of Parliament, the shares are stamped, and the original tickets (which are lodged in the Stamp-Office) cannot be taken out till three days after the drawing of the Lottery is completed; but as the payment of prizes is frequently not called for till a considerable time after the drawing is over, and that the public may have absolute security for the shares issued by LESLIE and SCOTT, they have deposited with *The Royal Bank of Scotland* the Government receipts for the original tickets, and the Royal Bank, by its receipt to them, which any person may see, is to retain the value of the prizes sold in shares for one month after they are payable; during which period the adventurers will please call for payment.

Commissions from the country, with bills at sight or a short date, punctually attended to—Letters (post paid) duly answered—Schemes *gratis*.

☞ *Insurances on Shipping, Merchandize, and Lives, done at this Office, as usual.*

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,

THE BELL,

John Cathcart Master,

Now at Greenock, will be ready to receive goods the 10th August, and will sail early in September.

For freight or passage, apply to Hamilton Gardon & Co. or Captain Cathcart in Greenock; or to Jame Buchanan in Glasgow.

JULY 23. 1789.

MONEY TO BORROW.

Wanted to Borrow, upon unquestionable Heritable Security,

Resting at 160l.

THE Sum 1600l. at 5 per cent. and upon another heritable property, resting at 80l. the sum of 800l.

Undoubted personal security will be given for the regular payment of the interest.

Apply to Mr Trotter, George's Square.

COLLIERS WANTED

FOR Dysart Coalworks, either with or without bearers, but none need apply unless perfectly free.

And, for the information of shipmasters and others, the price of said coal to sea, is about 5s. 6d. per ton, including all charges; and quick dispatch and good usage may be depended on.

Application to be made to William M'Lean, clerk to the coal company, Dysart,

ESCAPED FROM JUSTICE.

ALEXANDER BOOKLESS, [illegible] in Fulwhirr, in the parish of Coldingham, and county of Berwick, and DAVID BOOKLESS, his brother, residing in Pilmuir, both accused of being concerned in deforcing and abusing JAMES CAMPBELL, Excise officer in Ayton, and others his assistants, upon the high road leading by Penmus-hill wood, in the said parish of Coldingham; and afterwards assaulting, beating, and maltreating PETER FRANCE, innkeeper at Cairncross, also in the said parish and county, upon the morning of the first day of July last.

The said Alexander Bookless is about 25 years of age, nearly 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and squat made, very fat, with a broad smooth ruddy face and dark coloured long hair, large feet, flat soled.—He used generally to wear a dark brown coat, but was lately seen in a new-fashioned stripped coat.

David Bookless is not so tall as Alexander, very stout made, coarse looking, being much pitted with the small-pox, has black tied hair, wears whiskers, and has a lisp in his speech.

A Reward of TWENTY POUNDS STERLING is hereby offered to any person or persons who will apprehend and secure the foresaid Alexander and David Bookless, or either of them, in any jail in Scotland, so as they may be brought to trial for the offences above mentioned; or who will give Edinburgh or 16 Mr Hair Dundas, writer in Dublin, as may be the means of Alexander and David Bookless, or either being apprehended or committed, to be paid by Mr Dundas, upon their or his conviction.

FRANCE.

DECLARATION of the RIGHTS of MAN in SOCIETY.

BY M. TARGET.

ART. I. Governments were instituted only for the good of men; a good which, applied to all, expresses only the full and free exercise of natural rights.

II. To ascertain the rights of men being the end, and government the means only, it follows, that the power of governing is not established by those who govern, nor can it be to them a property; a word applicable only to those rights which appertain to each [illegible] his own life, his person, his liberty, his honour, and [illegible] his property, the exclusive disposal of, compose all his property, the exclusive rights.

IV. Every man ought to have those rights protected by Government, whatever form it bears.

V. The Political Body owes to every man a protection against all attacks on his life, or any violence which threatens his person.

VI. The Political body owes to each individual the means of subsistence, either by property, labour, or the assistance of his fellow-subjects.

VII. Every man is free to think, speak, write, publish his thoughts, go, return, remain, go beyond, or even quit the territories of the state; and make what use of his fortune or his industry he shall judge fit; with this restriction only, that he shall injure no person.

VIII. There are deeds which, though allowed, are not morally good; but, in the political and civil order, all is allowed that is not forbidden.

IX. Man can forbid nothing; it must be the law.

X. The law is nothing more than the result, (expressed) of the general will of the Political Body, or their representatives.

XI. All that is not allowed by law to the depositaries of the functions of Government, is prohibited.

XII. The exercise of the natural liberty of each individual has no other limits than the life, the safety, the honour, and liberty of others.

XIII. Law itself, and consequently Government, the simple executor of the law, cannot possibly put any other bounds to the natural liberty of men.

XIV. All men have a right to honour; that is, to the esteem of their equals, if they have not by some art deserved to lose it; and therefore the laws ought to protect them from calumny and outrage.

XV. Property is the right inherent in an individual to use or dispose exclusively of certain things. The inviolability of this right is guarantied by political bodies.

XVI. No man owes to another the sacrifice of his property; he owes it not even to the body politic, which cannot seize upon it, except in case of public and absolute necessity, and only after having replaced it in the hands of the proprietor, by at least an equal value.

XVII. No man can be constrained to pay a part of his property to support the public expences, but by virtue of a free and voluntary decree of the members of the society, or of their representatives.

XVIII. The right of property can only exist upon things. Any power that a man exercises upon other men, to the prejudice of their natural rights, is an usurpation by force, and cannot be a property. It is not a right, but an offence.

XIX. Properties, the exercise of which is hurtful to the body politic, cannot be taken away without the payment of at least an equivalent.

XX. The executive power, and all the public offices, being only established for the general welfare, are the property of the body politic, but not of those who exercise them, who are no more than Commissioners employed by the nation.

XXI. Attempts on the life, the safety, the liberty, the honour, the property of mankind, are crimes; and all depositaries of authority who are guilty of them, ought to be punished. The person of the King, and of the King only, is inviolable and sacred. As the King neither has nor can have any interest distinct from the national, he cannot intend any national evil; but he may be frequently and cruelly deceived.

XXII. Mankind being equal by nature, the difference of places, of means, and of powers, can never introduce any difference in their rights. Every privilege is therefore a disorder. Natural rights, which are the same to all men, cannot be taken from any man, but by way of punishment of his crimes, or of his attempts against the rights of another. And the penalty of the same crimes ought to be the same against all the members of society, without distinction.

XXIII. All men have an equal right to fill the functions and offices established in the body politic, according to their talents and capacity.

XXIV. No art or profession whatever established in the [illegible] mean and derogatory.

XXV. The rights of [illegible] nature, are incapable of alienation and limitation.—Neither man nor people has ever been willing, or can ever be willing to abandon these rights for themselves; and still less for posterity, whether to one man, or to a society. Every body politic, where these rights are in danger, whatever be its form, and howsoever long its duration, is a lawless Assembly, and not a Government.

XXVI. There is no lawful Government, of what nature soever it may be, except that where not only the rights of men are actually respected, but also every man, every person entrusted with executive power, is hindered from violating them with impunity.

XXVII. There may be a good Ministry in a bad Government; but the distinguishing character of a good Government is to prevent even a bad Ministry from violating the rights of mankind.

XXVIII. In every political society, as well as in every individual, there is one will and one action.—The action is directed by the will; therefore the general will, which is the legislative or the executive power.

XXIX. The distribution and organization of the legislative power, as well as the executive power, regularly ordered in their different departments, is what we call the constitution.

XXX. The constitution is good when these powers are so organized, that they neither can be confounded together, nor either usurp the power of the other; and when the executive power is sufficiently strong to prevent any interruption to its legal proceedings, yet sufficiently subordinate to the legislative power to prevent its agents from violating the law with impunity.

XXXI. The constitution differs from the legislature; the first determines equally the exercise of the legislative power, and that of the executive power: The second is merely the principal branch of the constitution; the constitution can neither be fixed, changed, nor altered, but by the constitutional power, or representatives charged by its special mandates. The legislature is exercised by the power thus constituted, at the time and according to the rules laid down by the constitution.

Another bloody scene has unfortunately happened at St Denis: The Mayor of that town having displeased the people on the subject of bread, was threatened with being put to death, and escaped into the church steeple; but, being discovered, was hanged and decapitated. The inhabitants intended bringing his head to Paris; but the citizens would not suffer them to enter the town.

A large detachment of the armed citizens repaired on Monday to Isle Adam, the seat of the Prince de Conti, from whence they brought into town in triumph twenty-seven pieces of cannon, all brass, except four cast ones. Six of them were thirty-two pounders, and each drawn by ten horses. Other detachments visited the country-house of the Comptesse de Brionne, mother of the Prince de Lambesq, and that of the Comptesse de Briche, three leagues from the [illegible] brought nine pieces of cannon.

The Prince de Lambesq has got [illegible] he arrived the 24th.

The quantities of corn and flour discovered by the vigilance of the public eye, are astonishing.

The streets are perpetually filled night and day with fifty, sixty, and an hundred carriage at a time, arriving under strong escorts from different parts of the country. The carriages being all covered with lofty branches of trees, on their entrance produce a picturesque as well as interesting spectacle. If this fine weather continues a few days, we shall have new corn at market; and as the ears are remarkably full and healthy, the return of plenty will put an end to that ill-humour and discontent which might have produced fatal consequences, and baffled all the prudence and foresight of the virtuous and good—*Regni Saturnia regni!*

A Hint.—The daily consumption of Paris, is 3600 sacks of flour. A comparison of this consumption with that of London, would not be uninteresting.

On Tuesday we had an execution for murder, according to the ancient forms of justice; at which a vast multitude attended, and proved by their orderly conduct, that it is by no means the wish of this brave people to encourage impunity of crimes; even their excesses, however deplorable, have almost universally been marked with a discriminating character.

The following is a paragraph in an Irish paper:—"This cannot—may must not be concluded without repeating again, and yet again—that the swell of gratitude, gratitude to a generous, an intrepid public—rolls the billow of feeling beyond even the feeble tide of expression."

This is certainly an age of business, it introduces itself into places supposed the most sacred. In one of the new conventicles, you are stared in the face by a large painted board, containing the price of tickets for quarterly admission into the different parts of the place; and it is an undeniable fact, that a few [illegible] PENNY since a field-preacher addressed his hearers [illegible] he had concluded his discourse, by informing [illegible] that he not only provided for the soul by preaching the gospel, but kept a cook's shop in a certain [illegible] where he should be glad of their attendance.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, AUG. 11.

At the Court at Weymouth, the 8th day of August 1789.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable James Marquis of Graham was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty in Council was also pleased to order, that, in the absence of the Right Honourable Charles Lord Hawkesbury, the Right Honourable James Marquis of Graham should be President of the Committee appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

His Majesty in Council was also pleased to order, that, on Tuesday the 11th day of this instant August, the Parliament be prorogued from the said Tuesday the 11th day of this instant August to Thursday the 29th day of October next.

WESTMINSTER, *August* 11.

This day the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that the Lords, authorised by virtue of his Majesty's Commission, for declaring his royal assent to several acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Lords [illegible] and the Lord [illegible], was read accordingly, and the royal assent given to

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the consolidated fund, and for applying a certain sum of money therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; for further appropriating the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery Tickets, Certificates, Receipts, Annuity Orders, or other Orders lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed.

An act for repealing the duties on tobacco and snuff, and for granting new duties in lieu thereof.

An act to exempt all piece goods wove in this kingdom, and which shall be sold by auction, from the duty imposed on such sales; for exempting persons licensed to retail spirituous liquors from the payment of the duties imposed on such licenses, who shall leave off retailing such liquors before the expiration of the time for which such licenses shall be granted; and for obliging persons who shall deal in brandy, not being retailers, rectifiers, or distillers, to

An act for granting further time for allowing the drawback upon the exportation of coffee imported by the East India Company in the ship Lord Camden, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

An act for allowing the like drawback on teas exported to the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and to Gibraltar and other places on the Continent of Europe, and to Africa, as is now allowed on teas exported to Ireland or America.

An act to authorise the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of the Treasury, to appoint two of the Commissioners of the Customs in England, and one of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland, to enquire into the annual amount of the emoluments of officers of the Customs, and other persons employed in that revenue.

An act to continue for a limited time, and amend an act made in the last Session of Parliament, entitled "An act to regulate, for a limited time, the shipping

quire into the sums and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, properties, and [illegible] during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment to the British Government.

An act for the more effectual execution of the laws respecting gaols.

An act to enable the East India Company to raise money by further encreasing their Capital Stock.

And to two private bills.

After which the Lord Chancellor made the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE have it in command from his Majesty to express to you the satisfaction with which his Majesty has observed the continued proofs which you have given, during the present Session, of your uniform attention to the public business, and of your zealous concern for the honour and interests of his Crown, and the welfare and prosperity of his people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Majesty has particularly directed us to return you his thanks for the readiness with which you have granted the necessary supplies for the several branches of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Although the good offices of his Majesty and his allies have not hitherto been effectual for restoring the general tranquillity of Europe, he has the satisfaction of seeing, that the further extension of hostilities has been prevented, and that the situation of affairs continues to promise to this country the uninterrupted enjoyment of the blessings of peace.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the twenty-ninth day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the twenty-ninth day of October next.

Commissions signed by the Lords.

Commission dated May 31. 1788.

20th Regiment of Foot, Captain Robert Duport, from 22th foot, to be captain, vice Banks, deceased.

Commissions dated May 31. 1789.

21st Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant William Cox to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Twysden, promoted. Second Lieutenant Charles M'Gachen to be First Lieutenant, vice Cox. Mr Robert Berresford to be Second Lieutenant, vice M'Gachen. Lieutenant Alexander F. Taylor, from 28th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Congalton, exchanged.

28th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Gilbert Congalton, from 21st foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor, exchanged. Captain-Lieutenant Heneage Twysden, from 21st foot, to be Captain, vice Duport, promoted.

Commission dated June 5. 1789.

62d Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Horneck, from the 3d regiment of Foot Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Campbell, exchanged.

Commissions dated June 25. 1789.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant John Ormsby Vandeleur, from 8th Dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Fremantle, promoted.

5th Regiment of Dragoons, Hon. William Leeson to be Cornet, vice Smyth, resigned. Cornet Robert Bligh to be Lieutenant, vice Deane, resigned. Mr Norton Hutchinson to be Cornet, vice Bligh.

11th Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant the Honourable Arthur Wesley, from 41st foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wynne, resigned. Mr John Aylward O'Brien to be Cornet, vice Moore, resigned. Captain-Lieutenant Stephen Fremantle, from 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Roberts, resigned.

1st Battalion of the Royals, Lieutenant Francis Mannock to be Captain, vice Kingsmill, resigned. Ensign John Clubbe to be Lieutenant, vice Mannock. Mr Edward Goodman Clark to be Ensign, vice Clunes.

13th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Gilbert King to be Lieutenant, vice Bowie, resigned. Mr Joseph Sellon to be Ensign, vice King.

15th Regiment of Foot, Mr Henry Green Barry to be Ensign, vice Duigan, promoted to the 46th foot.

16th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Carr Berresford, from 6th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fenwick, deceased.

17th Regiment of Foot, Captain-Lieutenant Hu. Colfart Baker to be Captain, vice Rutherford, deceased. Lieutenant George Massey Gillman to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Baker. Ensign Lewis Bruce to be Lieutenant, vice Gillman. Mr Neil Talbot to be Ensign, vice Bruce.

47th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Bell, from the half-pay of the late 88th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Carruthers, deceased. Captain Lieutenant Edward Hicks, from 70th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Williamson, exchanged.

58th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Francis Pyne, from Dunlop's late Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Kirwan, exchanged.

STAFF.

John Reid, Esq; to be Provost-Marshal General, vice Clarke, resigned.

LLOYD's LIST.—AUGUST 11.

[illegible] Jamaica, in lat 33. N. Lon. 75. W. spoke the Olive Branch, Swainson, from Charleston; and in lat. 45. 54. N. lon. 73. 31. W. spoke the Ellen, Drinkwater, from Jamaica to Liverpool.

The Phœnix, Gray, from Bengal, about three weeks ago, spoke the Prince of Wales, Coffin, from the South Fishery to London, off the Western Islands, all well.

The Minerva, Gibson, of Glasgow, from Virginia for Dunkirk, that was on shore near Ostend, was got off the third instant, and carried into Ostend Harbour, with little damage.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 8.—Holland, 2.—Flanders, 2.—France, 1.

Due—Ireland, 3.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *Aug.* 10.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Lord *John Townshend* presented a petition from certain persons, signing themselves Electors, complaining of the Committee, which disfranchised those who had not actually paid scot and lot. He moved, That it be taken into consideration on Thursday the 29th of October next; which was agreed to.

Writs were moved for the Election of New Members in the room of Lord Belgrave, Sir John Goodrick, and Mr Bellingham, whose seats had been vacated by the acceptance of official appointments.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, *August* 11.

Sir *Francis Molyneux*, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, informed the Speaker, and a few members, that their Lordships required the attendance of the House to hear his Majesty commission read:—The House accordingly went to the Upper House, but did not return, Parliament being prorogued to Thursday the 29th day of October next.

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, *Thursday, Aug.* 6.

One of the most important articles, so replete with glorious events, is the restoration of Government, in the choice the King has just made of a patriotic Administration.

The following is his Majesty's letter to the National Assembly on the occasion:

"I send you this note, Mr President, which you "will please to communicate to the National Assembly.

"(Signed) LOUIS."

"It is my intention, Gentlemen, to act in conformity to the confidential sentiments which ought "to reign between us, by communicating to you directly, the manner in which I have just completed "my Administration. I name the Archbishop of "Bourdeaux, Keeper of the Seals; the Archbishop "of Vienne will have the Ecclesiastical Department; "M. de la Tour du Pin is Minister of War; and the "Marechal de Beauveau, a Member of the Council.

"The choice I make from among the Members of "your Assembly, testifies to you how desirous I am "of maintaining with you the most perfect confidence and the most constant harmony."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday at eight in the evening, the Assembly met to take into consideration the state of the nation.

Proceedings so noble in themselves, accounts so important for the French nation, so interesting to all Europe, are fit to form an epoch in history.

The intelligence from the Provinces was becoming every day more and more distressing—no taxes paid—no authority remaining to any court of justice—the social tie so weak as to threaten dissolution—robbers swarming in Franché Comté, in Auvergne, and in many other parts of the country—the people seemed to have fallen back into the state of nature.

The horrible crimes committed at Vezoul* had been followed by the most shocking reprisals.—The gentlemen's seats had become, almost every where, the first objects of the popular vengeance. In a word, it has been only to the establishment of the armed associations that the country has stood indebted for what degree of security it has still enjoyed.

The middle class of citizens, meeting with no farther protection from the laws, were left to such protection as they could afford themselves; and, in the midst of this confusion, business was at a stand, and indigence making a dreadful progress.

As a palliation to all this mischief, a proclamation had been proposed, the object of which was, to present to the people, the prospect of the speedy attainment of a good constitution, as a means of soothing them into tranquillity.

The Viscount de Noailles applied, according to the form lately established, for leave to speak. After observing that vague hopes could no-longer satisfy the people, but that they were looking for realities, he made a motion for abolishing altogether all the feudal dues*, the indemnifications to the Lords to be fixed at a low rate, and furnished by parochial rates. The motion met with great applause.

The Duke d'Aiguillon said he had been anticipated; that he was just about proposing a motion to the same effect, which he begged leave to read, as it might serve to give a little more precision to that of the Viscount de Noailles. Not a man among the Noblesse offered a word on the other side; a farmer, one of the Deputies of Britanny, drew a picture of the misery of the part of the country he came from, and of the mischiefs of all kinds that resulted from the feudal tenures.

M. Foucault observed, that another measure that would contribute to satisfy the people, was the reducing of the pensions granted for services, and the total abolition of the others. A notion with some people is, that this originated partly from a view of being even with the Noailles family, who amongst them share near two millions of livres a-year, in Court favours. The plaudits were universal, and the discussion the shorter, as there was not a single opposing voice.

M. Colin of Nantes said, that for a long time past, he had renounced his seignorial jurisdictions. He represented that they were odious to the people, oppressive to the lower classes, and that the abolition of them was unavoidable.—Universal plaudits: not a single dissenting voice.

The Bishop of Nancy cried aloud, that he spoke in the name of his Order. That the Clergy, the witness and comforter of the misery of the people, would not be the last to abandon its privileges. He desired that the feudal and seignorial rights of the Clergy should be commuted as soon as possible, but that the produce should be entirely conferred to the relief of the indigent. Imagine the transports of joy, the cries of admiration!—The scene is altogether too beautiful in itself to require to be described with any kind of art: embellishment would but spoil it!

The Bishop of Chartres, with the simplicity and candour that always attend him, said naturally, that he had not dared to hope that the chapter of sacrifices would have begun so early, but that he would propose one which he thought absolutely necessary; that of the game laws.—Some voices cried to order; but they were soon silenced by clamorous signs of approbation, and the most discontented had not courage to say a word.

The good Bishop soon made it perceived, that this single sacrifice had spread cheerfulness through the Assembly; and that, in the increased prosperity of agriculture, the Nobility would find a sufficient indemnification.

The Archbishop of Aix was unwilling to be left behind. He required that these acts should be [illegible] up, as that the abuses in question should never return again; and that engagements should be made with the people to destroy another monster that devoured it—fiscality—*(la fiscalité* †.)

A curate rose in the name of his brethren, and said, that they unanimously and cordially renounced all casual profits: It was the offering of those who were themselves poor—the widow's mite. Many eyes glistened with tears of tenderness. He required that this article should be inserted in the arret, hoping that it would contribute with the rest to shew to the people a real design of easing them.

M. de Pergeau moved, That those who had been privileged with respect to taxes, should not wait for the new arrangements to be taken respecting their equalization; but that the measure should be retrospective for the last six months.—An universal approbation here.

M. Richier de Saintes said, that a point essential to the happiness of the people had been forgotten. It [illegible] and people of the law, in the Assembly, united in applauding this.

There was a sublime intoxication: Everyone thought he was enriching himself by his sacrifices.

The Duc de Chatelet proposed, that the tithes should be made redeemable in money.—This motion created more debate. It was pretended that it would be difficult in execution. But yet it was decided, that the thing should be taken into consideration, and announced to the people.

M. de Virieux said, that few sacrifices remained; but that, like Catullus, *he had his sparrow to offer*. (The French character, always disposed to gaiety, was made to appear strongly here by the pleasantry conveyed in this turn.) He proposed the demolition of dove-houses, so ruinous to the country.

The Duke de Rochefoucault demanded the abolition of servitude in mortmain, and was much applauded; but willing to go farther, and to seize this instant of enthusiasm, to draw on an engagement in favour of the abolition of negro slavery, he was not supported.

M. du Port highly extolled the generosity of the [illegible] but he represented that it would be cruel to accept it, and that it was necessary to engage to increase the incomes of the country pastors. Here the applause was unanimous.

The Count d'Agoult observed, that to complete the noble sacrifices of the day, it was necessary that the provinces should make a sacrifice of their separate rights, that all might be mingled in one general mass of liberty.

The President, M. Chapelier (a man of great merit, a Breton), spoke in the name of his province. He gave notice, that it was disposed to make a surrender of all its privileges, as soon as ever the settlement of the constitution should be completed.

Provence came afterwards upon the carpet. (The Count de Mirabeau was unfortunately absent.) One of the Deputies observed, that they were absolutely tied down by positive instructions not to renounce their privileges; yet he could venture to engage to prevail upon his constituents to make the sacrifice.

Burgundy and Franché Comté closed the list.

In producing these wonderful explosions, it cannot be doubted but that the eloquence of fear must have had its share; but there are other countries in which it would take several ages to do what has been done here in five or six hours.

After this glorious history of the proceedings of the National Assembly on Tuesday last, our readers will be satisfied that we shall put all the inferior topics into a small compass.

M. Thouret declined the high honour of the President's chair, in a short sensible speech. M. de Liancourt accordingly continued to preside till a successor was appointed. That successor was M. de Chapellier.

M. de Bouche proposed that each speaker should be limited to five minutes.—A debate took place on this, and the good sense of the Assembly so far took them, as that this proposition was favourably received.

It was said by one Deputy, that those who were not able to speak were not willing to listen. An amendment was made to it, to lengthen the duration of a speech to ten minutes. And various other propositions were made, to arrange the order of debate. In particular, it was moved, that all the Gentlemen meaning to speak on a question should announce their intention, and that they should be divided into two columns, the one for, the other against the question, and that they should be called on alternately.

These are the crude suggestions of a Parliament in its infancy, which time will gradually correct, and as such only will they be considered by the politician natured in the English school. Method and order are the slow produce of experience; but, for quick discernment of natural rights, for warm generosity, and for spirited determination, who can say that the French have not manifested an uncommon elevation of character.

PARIS, *August* 7.

All the letters from the country are filled with accounts of the most shocking acts of barbarity, committed on persons of this description.

The Marquis de Murat has been beheaded by the mob; and his servants were put to death at the same time, for having presumed to shew some attachment to their master in his distress, and endeavouring to save him from their fury.

The name of the noble Duke de Cosse has swelled the list of victims sacrificed by popular phrenzy.—He was discovered at Duretal, near La Fleche in Anjou, and his high rank, instead of procuring him respect, was the principal cause of his ruin. The only favour for which he was indebted to his rank, was, that he was not *hanged*, but *beheaded*.

The world will be shocked to hear, that the venerable Marshal de Mailly has been butchered by the people.

This nobleman, after having spent more than half a century in the military service of his country, and acquired the greatest reputation as an officer, saw all his merits rewarded with the highest military honour in the power of his Sovereign to bestow—*the staff of Marshal of France.*

From the noise and bustle of the Court, and of the world, he retired to his country seat at La Roche le Vaux, where, at the age of *fourscore*, he was preparing, under the shade of his laurels, for the conclusion of a life which had passed without stain or blemish!

The mob assembled in his neighbourhood, went in a large body to his *Chateau*, and with vociferation commanded him to come forth.

The venerable General, with the same calm firmness with which he had often marched up to a battery, or entered the breach, went forth to the enraged multitude, and asked what was the meaning of their tumultuous meeting.

They told him, that as he was a General, they presumed he was a friend to the Court, and consequently an enemy to the people!

But that there should be no room for them to doubt, they presented him with a National cockade, and desired that he would immediately put it in his hat, threatening at the same time, that his refusal should cost him his life.

He smiled when he heard this menace—"Good people, said he, you seem to know but little of the character of a soldier, or you would not attempt to move by terrors, a man whose profession has taught him to look *death* in the face, and despise every danger that might threaten his life? I have often *braved death* in the career of *glory*, and I will not stoop so low as to purchase, by a base compliance with a requisition supported by a *menace*, the few days or months of life that might yet remain to an old man of *fourscore*. It is now too late in the day for me to [illegible]."

The people, who were in earnest when they threatened his life, hearing this speech, rushed in upon him, and seizing him, cut off his head!

Thus a man whom

Le fort des combats respects.

SOIXANTE ans.

Fell by the hands of a lawless rabble.

The murders of Monsr. Cureau, and his son-in-law, the Chevalier de Montesson, were attended with circumstances of horror.

The savage tenants of the former, not thinking that death was a sufficient punishment for these two unfortunate objects of their fury, cut off the nose and ears of each, before they chopt off their heads; and, as if this outrage upon humanity would have been incomplete if it was not attended with a flagrant outrage upon the law, the chief Magistrate of Ballon, where these bloody tragedies were acted, was compelled to be present at the brutal executions, and thus, as it were, to give a legal sanction to proceedings that were subversive of all laws, human and divine.

[illegible] a large decked boat was stopped upon the river, loaded with gunpowder and small shot; the commander, or captain, produced a passport, signed by the Marquis de la Fayette, and countersigned by the Marquis de la Salle, second in command. The populace immediately inferred there was some plot against their liberty, ran to the Hotel de Ville to call on the Marquis de la Fayette for an explanation concerning the powder, and loudly demanded his head. The Marquis pacified the incensed multitude, by signing his name several times before them, and making them remark, that it bore no resemblance with that upon the passport, and that it was a snare designedly laid to averr from him the affections of the people. The populace, thinking then it must be the Marquis de la Salle, went to his house, broke it open, searched all his papers, and put a seal upon his effects. He, luckily, was not within. While they were gone there, M. de la Fayette assembled some militia to guard all the avenues of the Hotel de Ville, in order to prevent the multitude from returning there. The project remains in a stile of mystery, as it is not possible the gentlemen abovementioned could be concerned in the proceeding:—if they had, the populace would readily have been appeased, by their avowing the powder to be intended for the defence of the people.

SECOND GUN-POWDER PLOT.

Hints were given to several of the Deputies of the National Assembly on Monday last, of a mine being formed from under the stables of the Comte d'Artois to the Hall of the Assembly. After the recent atrocities of the cabal, the Members, justified in imagining every attempt possible, caused a strict search to be made by the militia of Versailles on the night of Monday; and numbers of citizens abandoned their houses in the Rue de Noailles, under which the mine was supposed to pass. On arriving at the stables, the Swiss refused the militia entrance; on which they commanded him, on pain of instant death, to enter and precede them with torches. At every part of the building they examined, they left centinels, to prevent a surprise from the attendants belonging to the stables. At length, M. de Vergnes, Equerry of the Comte d'Artois, arrived, and was refused admittance; but on his offering to shew every place, he

* The Gunpowder Plot.

* Dues coinciding in many particulars with the copyhold rights enjoyed among us by the lords of manors; but in general much more pernicious and oppressive.

† The Fisc is the King's revenue, and the *Procureur Fiscal* is an officer who watches over this revenue, and prosecutes for it. The process is summary, and the penalties grievous.

was suffered to accompany the militia, who had already broken open several of the doors. All the cellars were carefully examined, and at length a discovery was made of an immense hole, the bottom of which could not be discovered. One of the citizens descended by means of a long beam held in a slanting direction; and the result of his observations was, that he could perceive no aperture corresponding with this hole, which was very deep; so that all that can be concluded is, that such a horrid plan has been really in contemplation, and preparing for execution, either prior to, or since the Revolution; no person belonging to the stables being able or willing to assign any use or meaning whatever for this excavation. It is unnecessary to add, that proper precautions are taken.

The Hotel de Polignac, at Versailles, has been visited, and 152 fusils found in it on Sunday, which were distributed among the militia; as was likewise the waggon-load of muskets, mentioned in my last, as seized in their way to St Germain, under the pretext of being chests of soap.

Accounts from Brest, transmitted to the National Assembly, mention, that the inhabitants, uniting with the military and the Admiralty, guard that valuable dock and the harbour with the utmost vigilance, as well as the sea-ports on the coasts of Britanny and Normandy; not from apprehension of their friends, the generous English, but to prevent any black act of treachery on the part of their wicked and implacable internal enemies. They request a chief to be sent them, and express a wish, that it should be M. d'Estaing. The Assembly has consequently seconded their desire by a deputation to the King.

Boulogne, Sur Mer, Aug. 9.

This morning, about ten o'clock, above two thousand of the inhabitants assembled upon a large spot before the gate of the upper city, and demanded admittance, when the gates were shut; but, upon their insisting on it, they were opened. They then surrounded the citadel, asking clamorously for arms and ammunition, alledging that their liberties were not secure as long as they were not armed. They seemed much enraged against the Duke de Fitz James, the Commandant of the place, and were for seizing and hanging him, but at length were prevailed upon to desist.

Two hundred men of the regulars were sent for from Calais to resist them, jointly with the garrison: But the citizens would not let them in, and they were obliged to return. No blow had been struck at six in the afternoon, but, it was much apprehended, as the city militia persisted in their resolution of carrying off the arms by force.

LONDON—AUGUST 12.

This being the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who enters into the twenty-eight year of his age, it will be kept with unusual splendor and festivity at Brighton, where his Royal Highness is at present.

The Duke of Cumberland, finding his health not sufficiently re-established, from the effects of the measles, will not attend the York meeting.

Earl Fitzwilliam is making great preparations at Wentworth Castle, for the reception of the Prince of Wales, &c.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, Lady Elizabeth Luttrell, and family, go to Brighton about the 21st instant. They will take up their residence at the house on the Steine, at present occupied by Mr Fox.

The following arrangement of the new Board of Admiralty may be depended on, and will be confirmed by the ensuing Saturday's Gazette.

Lord Chatham,	Lord Belgrave,
Lord Hood,	——
Lord Arden,	Hon. J. Townshend.

On Saturday last, James Bland Burgess, Esq; member for Helstone, had the honour to kiss the King's hand on being appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of James Fraser, Esq; who retires, owing to ill health.

A scarcity of timber being apprehended in his Majesty's dock-yards, several vessels have been lately engaged by Government, and sent to the Baltic, from whence they are to return with a proper supply before the winter sets in.

On Saturday night at ten o'clock, died at her house in Berkeley-square, the Marchioness of Lansdowne; her Ladyship was sister to the Earl of Upper-Ossory, and niece to the Duchess of Bedford.

SOUTHERN FISHERY.

It is with much concern we hear, that the valuable Southern Whale Fishery has been greatly interrupted, and is likely to be wholly overset, by the King of Spain having ordered the commander of his squadron in those seas to remove all ships fishing on those coasts, and not to permit them either to catch whales or kill seals.

These orders were given to the fishermen with the greatest civility, but at the same time in the most positive and decided manner, and with orders to quit the coast in a very short, but limited time; offering his assistance to expedite their departure, and with positive injunctions for them not to return again into those seas, claiming them as the sole right of the King his master!

One, if not more, of the ships thus forced away is arrived in England, and others are gone to different ports to complete their cargoes; but as the Courts of London and Madrid are said to be on such friendly terms, it is to be hoped such a negociation will be opened upon it, as will bring it to a speedy and peaceable issue, and that it will not be drawn into a Falkland's Island business.

This is the general outline of what has passed, and may be depended on as a true account, and with which Goverment are acquainted.

Our recent letters from Madrid advise, that the King of Spain had sent the most explicit refusal to the Court of Versailles, of the body of Spanish troops so earnestly solicited by the Grand Monarque.—The King of Sardinia has likewise waved a similar requisition, but in more courtly terms.

All advices from Vienna agree, that the revolution in France has entirely changed the politics of the Imperial Cabinet, and a speedy peace is now the general expectation; the flame of freedom is spreading fast in the Low Countries, and it is high time for Joseph to look at home.

The following is an authentic copy of the petition which the National Assembly of France ordered to be deposited among their archives, as an *original* paper:

To the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY *of* FRANCE,
The Petition of the Right Honourable Lord GEORGE GORDON, *Brother to the Duke of* GORDON,
Humbly Sheweth,

"That a sentence of two years imprisonment, among the felons and transported convicts in Newgate, with a fine of five hundred pounds sterling, has been passed upon your petitioner for a publication in favour of liberty in France, in which the names of the Queen of France, le Comte de Breteuil, and le Marquis de Launay, were mentioned as a party supporting arbitrary power, Lettres de Cachet, and the Bastile.

"That this publication was made with a view to succour the oppressed; and from the best information which he received from several of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of France, who were in London at the time of the publication, and who requested your petitioner's assistance in the cause of freedom.

"That your petitioner has received great satisfaction (in the midst of his sufferings) to find that the good people of France have hitherto succeeded in their endeavours to regenerate their constitution; and he prays to the Almighty to crown your patriotic exertions with liberty and peace.

"The request, therefore, of your petitioner is, that your Most Honourable Assembly, in your wisdom and sympathy, will apply to the Court of London to relieve your petitioner from the above mentioned sentence and imprisonment. G. GORDON."

"*Felons Side, Newgate Prison,*
London, July 23. 1789."

SWEDES *and* RUSSIANS *in the* BALTIC.

An action between part of the Swedish squadron of Sweaburg, and three Russian vessels, happened on the 14th of July. The Russians had occupied a post on the point of Purkulanta, by which the communication between Helsingfors, and the West coast of Finland, was cut off. The Swedes, to free themselves from this inconvenience, detached from Sweaburg three half-galleys, four bomb-ketches, and a chebec, against a frigate, a brigantine, and a cutter of the Russians. The fight was a smart one for two hours and a half, and the Swedish battery on the coast took part in it. The victory, however, remained with the Russians, who landed, possessed themselves of the battery, destroyed it, and took one cannon, a quantity of ammunition, and the baggage of a detachment encamped there. The retreat of the Swedes was so precipitate, that the Russians found red hot balls in the fire to supply the battery.

Singular instance of Longevity and Health.—

On Sunday morning arrived in town from Inverness, in Scotland, —— Macleod, an out pensioner of Chelsea Hospital:—This extraordinary man is in the one hundred and first year of his age, and has walked from the place of his residence, five hundred and fifty miles distant from London, in nineteen days, without the least relief on the road.—His object in coming to town, is to solicit some little assistance through the medium of the Colonel in whose regiment he last served, he having married a second wife, by whom he has one son between six and seven years of age; and he states, that in all probability he shall soon have a further increase of family, and that his pension will not be sufficient to support them: He is a remarkable stout man, of a florid complexion—his hair is perfectly white—he first enlisted in the army two years previous to Queen's Anne's ascending the throne, and served in Germany under the great Duke of Marlborough, in all that Queen's wars.

PRICES OF STOCKS, Aug. 12.

Bank Stock, 187¼ a ¼ a ½.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. red. 79½ a ½ a ⅝.	Ditto Ann. —
	Ditto Bonds, 101 s. prem.
Ditto con. 79⅝ a 78⅞ a 79.	South Sea Stock, —
Ditto 1726, —	Ditto Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 99⅛ a ¼ a ⅜.	New ditto, —
	3 per cent. 1751, —
5 per cent. 116¼ a 116.	New Navy, and Victualling Bills, —
Bank Long. Ann. 23 3-16ths a ⅜.	Exchequer bills, —
Short 1777, —	Lottery Tickets, —
Ditto 1778, 1779, 13⅞.	Tontine, 102⅜.

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 11. N. E.

BANKRUPT.

James Warren of Botesdale, in the county of Suffolk, feltmonger and victualler.—John Staley, late of Congleton, in the county of Chester, cheese-factor.

EDINBURGH.

On Wednesday the 12th inst. the Countess of Glasgow, was safely delivered of a son and heir.

Lady Mitchell, relict of Sir Andrew Mitchell of Westshore, Bart. died at her house in Canongate on Friday the 14th curt.

Died at the Manse of Knitchenfoot in the Island of Rousay, Mrs Elizabeth Macbean, wife of the Rev. Mr James Leslie, and sister of Colonel Macbean.

On Wednesday the 12th current, died at his house near Falkland, in Fifeshire, William Miller, Esq; of Pourin, senior Captain in his Majesty's 43d regiment of foot.

On Wednesday arrived at Arniston from London, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Treasurer of the Navy.

We understand, that although Lord Monboddo gave judgment in the cause betwixt the Earl of Breadalbane and Mr Livingston, as mentioned in our last, yet the interdict is continued, by which the defender is prohibited from shooting upon his Lordship's grounds till this judgment comes under the review of the Court.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Yesterday came on before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of Mr Alexander Paterson, writer in Edinburgh, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for calling at the house of a gentleman in Edinburgh, and challenging him to meet him next morning in the King's Park, to fight him with pistols; for afterwards sending him a card, threatening to post him as a cowardly scoundrel at the bar of the Coffee-houses—and for, on a subsequent day, coming up to the said gentleman in the Parliament Close, and, without any apparent cause or provocation, giving him a kick with his foot, at the same time addressing himself to another gentleman present, and asking his pardon for kicking a scoundrel in his company; adding, that he had sent him a challenge, which he had not accepted. The indictment is founded on the act 1st William, cap. 35. which enacts, "That whosoever, principal or second, or other interposed person, gives a challenge to fight a duel, or single combat; or whosoever accepts the same; or whosoever, either principal or second on either side, engages therein, albeit no fighting ensues, shall be punished by the pain of banishment, and escheat of moveables." The indictment was also laid upon the common law. Mr Robert Hamilton, counsel for Mr Paterson, stated, different acts of provocation, and mentioned other circumstances in alleviation. The Lord Advocate replied, that if Mr Paterson had received provocation, the laws of the country would have given him redress. His Lordship was pleased to pass from the statute, and confine the indictment to the common law. The Judges then delivered their opinions, unanimously ordering informations by both parties to be given into Court, upon the facts meant to be proved, &c. that for the prosecutor on the 24th September next, for Mr Paterson, the 3d November, and adjourned the trial to Monday the 23d of that month.

Mr Paterson had found bail previous to the trial; and consequently was not a prisoner, as stated in last night's Advertiser.

We hear from Grangemouth, by Captain Allan, master of the Archibald, who arrived there on Thursday from St Petersburgh, that on the 17th ulto. he passed the Russian fleet at Nergan, being 28 sail of the line, and several frigates and sloops of war; that on the 22d, off Carlscroon, he was brought to by a Swedish frigate, and detained above three hours; the Swedish fleet there consisted of 32 sail of the line, and several frigates and sloops of war. He was told by the officer, who boarded his vessel, that the Swedish fleet was to sail up the Gulph next day if favourable, and were determined to fight the Russians; that they had taken a Russian frigate; that on the 26th of July, betwixt Sea-point and Drackoe, they passed by 10 sail of Russians, and 11 sail of Danish ships of the line, with several frigates and sloops of war, riding at single anchor.—Same day, he heard at Elsinore, that the Russian fleet was seen off Northend of Oland, and that a bloody engagement was soon expected, as the fleets were within twelve hours sail of one another.

By the brig Benjamin, Captain Normand, from Memel, arrived at Dysart Thursday night, the following intelligence is received: Captain Normand spoke with an English vessel at sea, who saw the Swedish and Russian fleets engage on Sunday the 26th July, at two o'clock P. M. and was in sight of both fleets during the engagement, which continued till six o'clock. The report at Elsineur, as Captain Normand passed the Sound, was, that the Swedes had taken seven of the Russian line-of-battle ships, and burnt one three-decker. Further particulars are hourly expected.

Edinburgh, Aug. 7. 1789.—This day Mr. GREIG's School was publicly examined before a very respectable Company.—The Children gave convincing proofs of their Master's assiduity and success—they pronounced and read with propriety, and repeated with great accuracy. Their knowledge of grammar and other branches which they are taught, was so very considerable, that, in justice to Mr Greig's merits, we give this public testimony, unsolicited, to his abilities and attention.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, } MINISTERS.
JOHN TOUCH, }

He opens his School within the Potterrow-port, the 2d September next—continues to teach his private Class of Young Ladies, in his house, opposite Mr Alexander's Land, Bristo-Street—and attends private hours for English, Latin, &c. Has good accommodation for a few Boarders.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the East Indies, to his friend in Edinburgh.

"Golam Khadir, seeing that the confederates were determined to exterminate him, took post in the fortress of Meraut, opposite to Delhi, entrenched his army round it in the strongest manner, and, in short, took the most vigorous method of defence when too late, as he was strongly invested on all quarters, and his retreat to Ghos Gur totally cut off.

"After some time spent in negociations, and a desultory kind of war, Golam Khadir, seeing himself so closely invested, and a general storm hourly expected, determined, with a few chosen friends, to make his way, under cover of night, through the confederate army, with a view to obtain an asylum in the mountains of Sewallic.

"On the intended night, about twelve o'clock, this daring and cruel Regicide, with fifty chosen horsemen, and as much valuable plunder of the royal palace as they could conveniently carry, issued out of one of the gates of Meraut, and cut their way through part of the besieging army; but, being closely followed by a large party of horse, under the command of Rajah Hamet Bahadur, and his brother Ali Bahadur, Golam Khadir's party were entirely cut to pieces.

"Golam Khadir, being wounded in the beginning of the action, and his horse shot under him, attempted to crawl into a hovel by the road side, and endeavoured to bribe two village people to conceal him; but they, knowing his rank and consequence, bound him hand and foot, and delivered him over to a party from the confederate army, which arrived at the hovel a-bout the instant.

army with every [illegible] conducted to the confederate Bajaazet, was immediately confined in an iron cage, and carried about as a public spectacle to the insulting mob. Disputes run high, what mode of punishment was to be inflicted on him: But the latest accounts from Delhi mention, that it is now determined on that his eyes are to be first scooped from their sockets with a similar instrument to that with which he caused the unfortunate King's to be extracted. In this situation he is to remain for a certain time, in order that he may himself feel those agonizing and unspeakable sufferings which he had occasioned to another. He is then to be conducted to a place prepared for the occasion, and interred to the middle, in which posture he is to continue to be shot at, with poisoned arrows, till he expires!—His offences, it must be admitted, have been monstrous. His punishment, however, I am sorry to say, though seemingly accommodated to his actions, is a species of refined retribution, which too strongly marks the sanguinary principles which, unfortunately for mankind, still influence certain Eastern States, which have not the happiness (after all that has been said or disputed) of being under the auspices of a British government, and of which the natives are more and more convinced every day.

"After the death of Golam Khadir, his army partly dispersed, and partly entered into the service of the confederates, the Royal Family was again put in possession of Delhi, and the King's affairs once more wore an appearance of tranquillity.

"But Scindia was determined that the King should not reap much benefit by the revolution, as he not only took possession of the Royal artillery, retaken from Golam Khadir, but also of every thing of value that was found in the camp, and though the King has every respect paid him, merely to give a sanction to Scindia's views, yet in fact his present situation is truly miserable. In short, Scindia does what he pleases, as nobody can controul him.

"Timur Shah, King of Caboul, &c. and son to the famous Abdalah, who formerly invaded Hindostan, after many threatenings and preparations, has marched at the head of 250,000 men, and is now within 100 miles of Lahore, the capital of the Seiks. His declaration is, That he means to exterminate the Seiks, drive the Mahrattas from this side of India, and to place himself on the throne of Delhi, because the present race are unworthy to sit on it; and says, as he is of the undoubted blood royal, he will never allow the memory of the illustrious Timur to be degraded.

"Timur Shah has entered into a treaty with the Rajahs of Jayoagur, Jaypore, and Rhewah, who have agreed to join him with their combined forces, on condition that a Seik country (after conquest) is ceded to them. They are very powerful and rich Rajahs, so that, upon the whole, Timur will have a very formidable army.

"Our government, though they have taken no active part, yet are perfectly on their guard; as the corps at Cawnpore are in order to hold themselves in readiness to march, and three battalions, with a proportion of artillery, have actually marched from Futty Gur, (our uppermost military post) and taken post at Anopsere, near Agra, to watch the motions of the combined armies.

"It would be by no means political in us, to allow Timur to attack the Seiks, as, independent of their being on friendly terms with us, they form a strong barrier between the Mahrattahs and us, and, if ever they are driven out, we shall be engaged in a constant scene of war; besides, Timur has declared himself the enemy of Asoph ul Dowlah, because he, as Vizir of the empire, did not assist Shaw Allum against his enemies."

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, August 14.

"Saturday night last, as two men were returning home to Glasgow, they were attacked on this side of Carthcart by five fellows, who, after maltreating them to a shocking degree, robbed one of them of three pounds, who lies dangerously ill.

"Sunday afternoon, during the time of public worship, a house in Anderston was broke into, and a desk opened, from which the thief abstracted five pounds.

"Monday last, the following melancholy accident happened at Craigie, Ayrshire:—As one James Porter a young man, was going to the craig for a cart of lime-stone he unfortunately fell into a lime hole seven fathoms deep, and broke one of his arms and fractured his skull, which occasioned his death upon Tuesday forenoon.—This unlucky occurrence was the effect of an amusement too frequently practised among boys, and others: While the lad was passing by the side of the lime hole, two boys were employed in throwing stones at each other, one of which the carter perceived approaching towards him, and in hastily stepping aside to avoid it, he slipped a foot, and fell in.

"Monday night, an old soldier and his wife, while travelling on the Kirkintilloch road, happening to fall [illegible], being in liquor, repeatedly attempted to drown himself in a gravel-pit near the road side; which he actually at length, contrary to his wife's expectations, put in execution. The cries of the poor woman brought several persons to the place, but not in time to save the unthinking man's life.

"Tuesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in a thatched house in Kirk-street, Gorbals, which entirely consumed the same before it could be got extinguished. Fortunately the greatest part of the household effects was saved."

OLIVER CROMWELL.

The Parliament which received Charles II. passed a resolution, by which the body of Cromwell was "ordered to be drawn on a hurdle to Tyburn, and "there hung from ten o'clock till sun-set, and then "buried under the gallows."——The Protector's friends, however, it was known, obtained his remains soon after, and, according to traditionary report, buried them secretly in a meadow to the north of Holborn. The precise spot is said to be at this is thought by many to be a memorial erected to his remains by an Apothecary who was attached to Cromwell's principles, and had so much influence in the building of the square, as to manage the marking out of the ground; and further contrived to pay this secret tribute to his favourite's ashes."

The removal of the Obelisk, and also the four stone watch-houses in the angles of the square, has lately been in contemplation:—Should this design be carried into execution, it is probable the bones of this distinguished *Opposer of Kings* may once more meet the light.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

			Therm.	Bar.
Thursday,	*Aug.* 13.	8 P. M.	62	29.92
Friday,	—— 14.	8 A. M.	63	29.92
		8 P. M.	61	29.90
Saturday,	—— 15.	8 A. M.	60	29.90

PRICES OF GRAIN at HADDINGTON, Aug. 14.

Wheat,	29 l. 6 d.	26 s. 7 d.	27 l. 0 d.
Barley,	18 6	17 6	16 8
Oats,	11 0	10 0	8 4
Pease and Beans,	11 9	10 0	8 4

*** These are the prices to day in our market; but as we have the greatest appearance of the best crop that ever was in East Lothian, you may expect the prices to fall every week.

Wanted betwixt and the first of October next.

AN ASSISTANT to the School of Kelso; he must be qualified to teach English grammatically, Writing, Church Music, Arithmetic, Book-keeping; and the Mathematics.

Application may be made to Mr John Taylor the Rector of the School, who will inform as to all particulars.

None need apply but such as are of an unblemished moral character.

N. B. No letters received unless post paid.

Kelso, Aug. 10. 1789. Not to be repeated.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE EARL of STAIR and the Honourable Captain PATRICK MAITLAND of Freugh, being desirous to preserve the GAME on their estates in the shire of Wigton, hope no Gentlemen will shoot thereon without their liberty.

Poachers, and other unqualified persons, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

MR DRUMMOND of Perth, on account of the scarcity of the game this season, is desirous that as few should be killed on his lands in Perthshire as possible.—He hopes therefore no gentleman will shoot without his particular leave.

Poachers will be prosecuted with rigour.

A COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.

To be LET for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon, and to be entered to at Martinmas 1789,

THE MANSION-HOUSE of CLACKMANAN, with the Garden, Coach-house, Stables, and other Offices, lately possessed by the [illegible] Esq. presently by Captain Menzies, all in good repair, with the Parks adjoining thereto, consisting of twenty acres, or thereby, all lying in the parish and county of Clackmanan.

For particulars apply to Charles Innes writer to the signet.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
THE ENDEAVOUR,
Robert Robertson Master,

Is taking in goods at the birth in Leith harbour, and will sail the 26th current.

N B. The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, or at his house, shore of Leith.

☞ Delivers at Hawley's Wharf—has good accommodation for passengers.

FOR HALIFAX, IN NOVA SCOTIA,
THE SHIP NEPTUNE,
ARCHIBALD CAMBRIDGE Master,

Is now ready to receive on board goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail by the 20th of August.

The Neptune is a stout British built vessel, one year old, has most excellent accommodation for passengers, and the time of her sailing may be depended on.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr Alexander Warrand, Glasgow, or Hunter, Robertson, and Co. Greenock.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

In the Harbour of Kirkwall.

Reſolution of Kirkwall, Craigie, from Liverpool, for Stockholm.
—— of Holm, Garroch, for Hull.
Brothers of Kirkwall, Robinſon, for Newcaſtle.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

Aug. 11. Cluſter Parels, Taylor, from Kirkcaldy, grain.
13. Archibald, Allan, from Peterſburgh, ſundries.
Falk, Notwith, from Arundel. wood.
Carron, Selby, from London, goods.
14. Lorentia, Lawſon, from Chriſtiana, ditto.
Bell, Abby, from Dunbar, grain.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Aug. 13. John, Black, from Dunbar, grain.
15. Sophia, Laing, from Gottenburgh, deals and iron.
Anne, Kidd, from Ipſwich, grain and flour.
Betſy, Robertſon, from Berwick, ditto.
Windham, Campbell, from Lynn, ditto.

SAILED,

Counteſs of Kintore, Milne, for Aberdeen, goods.
Three Friends, Watt, for Inverneſs, goods.
Peggy, Chriſtie, for Hull, goods.

PERTH-SHIRE.

THE enſuing Michaelmas Meeting of the Freeholders of the ſhire of Perth, is to be held at Perth, upon Friday the 25th day of September next. CLAIMS for enrolment at that meeting, in the roll of freeholders, electors of a commiſſioner to ſerve in Parliament for the ſaid ſhire, have been lodged with the ſheriff-clerk, in behalf of

George Cockburn Knight, of Jordanſtoun,
Captain Robert Drummond of the *General Elliot* Eaſt-Indiaman, brother-german of John Drummond of Megginch,
James Clayhills of Invergowrie,
Major General Ralph Abercromby of Tullibody,
Lieut. Col. Alexander Murray, late of Fort Marlborough, now of Napier Ruſkie,
James Drummond of Perth,
Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine,
Charles Moray of Abercairney,
John Smyth of Balharry,
Robert Mercer of Lethendy,
John Buchanan of Auchleſkie,
Robert Haldane of Aithry,—and
John Ramſay of Kinkell.

And OBJECTIONS have been lodged with the ſheriff-clerk to the titles of the following perſons, to remain in the roll of Freeholders of the ſaid county, viz.

John Ranken of Littleſton,
John Murray of Foſſoquhey,
George Abercromby of Tullibody,
James Stewart of Argaty,
John Mackintoſh of Dalmunzie,
Charles Hunter of Burnſide,
William Drummond of Pitkellony,
Lieut. Col. James Murray, ſon of the deceaſed Mungo Murray of Lintrose,
John Richardſon of Springfield,
Gilbert Stewart of Fincaſtle,
John Stewart of Stenton,
Robert Stewart of Garth,
Mungo Murray of Kincairney,
William Small of Kindroggan,
John Robertſon of Straloch,
Edmund Ferguſon of Balledmund,
Lieut. Thomas Hogg of Weſter Kinloch,
Robert Ramſay of Camno,
David Stewart of Arthurſtone,
Walter Monteith younger of Kepp,
James Stewart Fleming of Moncis,
Sir William Auguſtus Cunningham of Livingſtone, Bart.
James Townſend Oſwald of Dunnikeir,
Robert Aberdein of Cairnbelg,
Sir Archibald Macdonald, Knight, his Majeſty's Attorney General,
John Graeme, writer to the ſignet,
John Stewart, Lieut. Governor of Blackneſs Caſtle,
Thomas Whitton of Pitcaithly,
John Belſches of Invermay, in Kinrois-ſhire,
The Hon. Charles Hope Weir of Craigiehall,—and
Joſeph Williamſon of Dangarthill.

Being ſtruck with the ſheriff-clerk, a Memorial to the Freeholders to be convened at this meeting, in name of David Kinloch of Gourdie, reſtricting his title to ſtand upon the roll of Freeholders in the ſaid ſhire, from and after Michaelmas next, to a part of the lands upon which he was originally enrolled, which are valued in the ceſs-books at 400l. Scots, and upwards.

Notice is hereby given, that, in conſequence of a reſolution entered into by the general meeting of the county, on the 30th April laſt, the enſuing head court will be called upon to conſider whether or not any pecuniary aid ſhould be given thoſe Noblemen and Gentlemen of the county of Aberdeen, who are engaged in bringing to trial before the Houſe of Lords, the Legality of certain freehold qualifications objected to by them as nominal and fictitious; and if any aid ſhould be thought proper in what manner a fund is to be provided for that purpoſe.

PERTH—July 30. 1789. JAMES PATON, Sherriff-clerk.

Sheriff-Clerk's Office, Jedburgh, Aug. 11. 1789.

NOtice is hereby given, That the Michaelmas Head Court for the ſhire of Roxburgh, will be held at Jedburgh, on Tueſday the ſixth day of October next.

Claims for enrollment preſented at this Office previous to the 5th of Auguſt laſt.

Archibald Douglas of Adderſtone,
William Chiſholm of Chiſholm,
William Gibbald of Pinacle,
Thomas Elliot Ogilvie of Cheſters,
David Simpſon of Know,
John Rutherfurd of Moſsburnfoord,
Lieut. Richard Rutherfurd of the Royal Navy.
William Elliot of Harwood,
Edgar Hunter of Linthill,
William Dallas, writer to the ſignet,
William Scott, ſolicitor at law, Edinburgh,
William Bethune of Balfour,
William Oliver of Dunlabyre,
George Murray of Cherrytrees.

Objections are lodged againſt
Sir James Cockburn late of Langton, Bart.
William Oliver of Dunlabyre.

JA. POTTS.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.

To be SOLD by public roup, by warrant of the Court of Seſſion,

THE following parts of the Lands and Barony of PHESDO, conſiſting of the Farms of Pitnamoon, Stanrichaugh, Dronagyre, and Gallowhillock.—Theſe lands lie in the pariſh of Fordoun, and in the moſt populous and fruitful part of the county.—Limeſtone may be had for improvement at the diſtance of ſix or ſeven miles, and the convenicncy of excellent poſt roads betwixt the above farms and the town of Montroſe, a good ſea port, renders the conveyance of every article eaſy. The yearly rent of the above lands, as proven in the proceſs for a warrant to ſell, is about 129l. Sterling; but, the leaſes on all the farms are now expired, and a very conſiderable riſe of rent will be got on new leaſes for nineteen years, particularly for the farms of Pitnamoon and Stanrichaugh. Theſe lands hold blench of the Crown, and amount to upwards of 300l. Scots of valued rent; and the teinds are valued.

The day of roup will be afterwards advertiſed; meantime, perſons wiſhing for further information, may apply to Thomas Brodie, writer to the ſignet, South Hanover Street, Edinburgh, or to Thomas Stewart, town-clerk of Montroſe.

Robert Turner, ground officer at Pheſdo, will ſhow the grounds.

TEA LICENCES.

EXCISE-OFFICE, EDINBURGH, Auguſt 4. 1789.

BY acts of Parliament paſſed in the 20th, 21ſt, and 22d years of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, every perſon who after the 5th day of July 1780, doth trade in, ſell, or vend any Coffee, Tea, or Chocolate, is required to take out a Licenſe for that purpoſe, paying for the ſame, the ſum of Five Shillings and Sixpence; and every ſuch perſon is, by the ſaid firſt-mentioned act, required to take out a freſh Licenſe, ten days at leaſt before the expiration of twelve kalendar months, after taking out the firſt licenſe, before he or ſhe do preſume to trade in, ſell or vend any Coffee, Tea, or Chocolate; and in the ſame manner to renew ſuch licenſe from year to year, paying down the like ſum of Five Shillings and Sixpence, for each and every new, or renewed licenſe, under the penalty of TWENTY POUNDS for each offence.

In purſuance of theſe acts of Parliament, The COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE do hereby give notice, that attendance is given at the Chief Office of Exciſe in Edinburgh, for the limits of the City of Edinburgh, and by the ſeveral Collectors of Exciſe, on their collections, for the other parts of Scotland, ſo as every perſon who continue to trade in, vend, or ſell any coffee, tea, or chocolate, may renew his, or her licenſe, within ten days at leaſt, before the expiration of twelve calendar months after taking out their laſt licenſe; and it is expected that all earned will, by compliance with the law, prevent any proſecution againſt them, for the penalty incurred, by neglect of this notice.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
JOHN THOMSON, } Joint
ADAM PEARSON, } Secretaries.

Roup of Growing Corns, and Two Parks to Let.

THERE is to be Let in Leaſe, ſeparately or together, TWO INCLOSURES, containing about ſeven acres, lying on the north ſide of the Bonnington road to Leith, oppoſite to Pilrig avenue:—Alſo, the ſtanding CROP on one of theſe parks, containing about four acres and a half of excellent Barley, is to be expoſed to public roup on the ſaid grounds, on Friday next the 21ſt curt. at twelve o'clock noon. Walter Bruce wright, Leith, will ſhow the parks; and for further particulars apply to Mrs Home, the proprietor, foot of Leith Walk.

SALE of HAY, STANDING CORNS, & FOGGAGE.

To be SOLD by public roup, on the farm of BANGHOLMS, which adjoins to the lands of Warriſton, about a mile north of Edinburgh, on Friday the 21ſt of Auguſt current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, and on the Meadow ground of CANONMILLS, at twelve o'clock ſame day,

SEveral Thouſand Stones of good OLD HAY, and of well got NEW HAY, in ricks, in lots of 500 ſtone, or upwards, as purchaſers may incline.

Alſo, upon the farm, a ſhot of WHEAT, of about 3 acres, and about one acre of BARLEY; and, on the meadow ground, about 6 acres of OATS, and one of WHEAT.

At ſame time will be let, till Martinmas next, the FOGGAGE, of about 42 acres of ſaid farm, together, or in ſeparate incloſures of different extent, in the option of bidders.

The articles of roup are in the hands of Thomas Baird, [illegible]

SALE OF
DWELLING HOUSES, GARDEN, WRIGHTS SHOP, &c.
At the Head of the Weſt Port.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 9th day of September 1789, at five o'clock afternoon,

THAT large new built WRIGHT'S SHOP, WOOD YARD, SHADE and SAW PIT, with the two DWELLING HOUSES, and GARDEN thereunto belonging, all lying near the head of the Weſt Port, on the north ſide of the ſtreet, and as lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed John Ruſſel wright.

Theſe ſubjects have an eaſy communication with the ſtreet, poſſeſs many conveniencies, and are in other reſpects well adapted for any perſon intending to carry on the wright buſineſs.

The title deeds and articles of roup are in the hands of John Tawſe writer, Parliament Square, Edinburgh—to whom, or to Mr James Scott merchant, Weſt Bow, thoſe intending to purchaſe may apply for farther particulars.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Mailling and Lands of BANKIER EASTER, and an Eighth part of the Twenty-ſix ſhilling and eightpenny Land of BALGROCHAN, commonly called NEWLANDS, with the Teinds and Pertinents, lying in the pariſhes of Baldernoch and Campſie, on the ſouth borders of Stirlingſhire.

Theſe lands are moſtly arable and rich, plentifully ſtored with coal and lime, and under permanent leaſes to four good tenants; the lands at 80l. Sterling of yearly rent, the coal at 65l. with a riſe of 10l. on the coal ſome years hence; beſides a farm in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, lately rented at 40l. in all 185l. per annum. The tenants pay the ceſs and all public and parochial burdens.

The time of ſale will be afterwards notified. In the mean time, application may be made for further particulars to Thomas Baird, writer, No. 22. St Andrew's Square.

To SET at Whitſunday firſt,
For ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on,

THE LANDS of EASTER BLEATON, pleaſantly ſituated on the river of Shee, by the great military road leading from Cupar Angus to Fort-George, lying [illegible] from Wine-town it is 20 miles, and 10 from Cupar Angus. The place is equally well calculated for tillage and for grazing every ſpecies of cattle, lies in the heart of a fine ſporting country, both for muir-game and fiſhing, and has an inexhauſtible lime quarry and moſs upon it, and is a moſt eligible ſituation for a goat whey quarter, ſporting, or farming.

Offers will be received by Edmund Ferguſon of Beledmund, by Dunkeld, or Colonel Duncan Macpherſon at Catlag, by Ruthven.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE DALMUIR SOAP and CANDLE WORKS, with a complete ſet of Utenſils for carrying on the Hard and Soft Soap and Candle Branches. Situated nearly on the Dunbarton road, eight miles weſt from Glaſgow, bounded on the one ſide by the river Clyde, and on the other by the Great Canal, there is great plenty of cheap coals in the neighbourhood, and fine water brought into the works, the whole of which is fitted up in the completeſt manner, and may either be employed as a ſoap and candle work, diſtillery, brewery, and malting, or converted into other purpoſes.

For particulars, apply to Richard Collins at Dalmuir.

TO BE LET.

TO be LET for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas next,

The MAINS of KEITHOCK, lying within the pariſh of Brechin, and ſheriffdom of Forfar. Theſe lands conſiſt of 168 acres of arable ground, beſides ſome paſture, and will be let either altogether or in two or three ſeparate poſſeſſions, as tenants may incline. There is a good manſion houſe and offices on the premiſes, fit to accommodate a genteel family, with a large well-ſtocked pigeon-houſe, and good farm-houſes, with every ſort of convenience requiſite. The grounds are all incloſed and ſubdivided, and having been many years in the hands of the late proprietor, are in the higheſt order. They are naturally of a good ſoil, and are ſituated within one mile of excellent lime. The lands lie within two Engliſh miles of the town of Brechin, are in a good ſporting country, and a fine fiſhing river runs cloſe by the manſion-houſe. In ſhort, a Gentleman may here be accommodated with a genteel and agreeable retreat for his family; or farmers may have a deſirable and profitable poſſeſſion.

Propoſals in writing may be ſent to Robert Haldane, Eſq; of Airthry, near Stirling, the proprietor; to Mr John Aliſon, merchant in Dundee; or to Mr Alexander Duncan, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and ſuch propoſals as are deſired to be kept ſecret, ſhall be concealed.

David Bell, who has the charge of the woods of Keithock, will ſhow the grounds to be let.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM THOMS
Merchant in Dundee.

THAT at a meeting of the Creditors of the ſaid William Thoms, held at Dundee upon the 5th day of Auguſt current, Alexander Riddoch, Eſq; Provoſt of Dundee, was choſen truſtee upon his ſequeſtrated eſtate; and the truſtee's appointment is ſince confirmed by the Lord Rockville as Ordinary officiating on the bills.

The truſtee now requeſts, that the whole Creditors will lodge their grounds of debt, and oaths of verity thereon, with him, before the 5th day of March next, when the nine kalendar months from the date of the ſequeſtration expire; with certification to thoſe who fail to do ſo, that they will not be entitled to any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the bankrupt's eſtate.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM TOLMIE,
Diſtiller at Fernyoſs.

THAT at a general meeting meeting of the creditors held at Inverneſs upon the 26th June laſt, James Reid, jun. merchant in Inverneſs, was choſen truſtee on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid William Tolmie, in place of Thomas Tolmie, merchant there, the former truſtee, who reſigned his office, and who is ſince dead; that the ſaid James Reid's appointment has been confirmed by the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, and ordaining the bankrupt to grant a diſpoſition of his whole real and perſonal eſtate in favour of the new truſtee, for behoof of his whole creditors; and he does hereby require the whole creditors to lodge with him their grounds of debt, and affidavits on the verity thereof, betwixt and the 1ſt of September next.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of PHILIP DYER,
Butcher in Aberdeen.

THAT at a general meeting of the Creditors of the ſaid Philip Dyer, held at Aberdeen on the 29th day of July laſt, for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee, Alexander Cheves merchant in Aberdeen, was unanimouſly elected to that office; and his appointment having been confirmed by the Court of Seſſion, he, in terms of the ſtatute, hereby requires all the Creditors of the ſaid Philip Dyer, to lodge with him their claims, vouchers, or grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, as directed by the act, betwixt and the 30th March next, being nine kalendar months from the date of the ſequeſtration; certifying thoſe Creditors who ſhall fail to comply with this requiſition, that they will not be entitled to any ſhare of the firſt diſtribution of the bankrupt's funds.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to the bankrupt, are deſired to make immediate payment to the truſtee, otherwiſe proſecutions will be commenced.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM GIBB and COMPANY, Soap Manufacturers in Aberdeen, and of the ſaid WILLIAM GIBB, as an individual.

THAT, at a General Meeting of the ſaid creditors, held at Aberdeen, on 10th July laſt, a double election of [illegible] having taken place, it became neceſſary to report the minutes of election to the Court of Seſſion, who, on 5th current, found Alexander Roſs, writer in Aberdeen, duly elected. And the ſaid Alexander Roſs hereby intimates, That the Sheriff of Aberdeen has appointed Saturday the 15th Auguſt, and Thurſday in each of the three ſucceeding weeks, for the examination of the bankrupts, and of thoſe acquainted with their affairs, and that within the Laigh Tolbooth at Aberdeen, at twelve o'clock noon; —which examination the whole creditors are invited to attend.

The factor alſo intimates, that the creditors, at their meeting, on 10th ult. appointed another General Meeting to be held within the houſe of Peter Wilkie vintner in Aberdeen, on Saturday the 29th Auguſt current, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpoſe of electing a truſtee. *But as the ſtatute requires, that the day for electing the truſtee ſhall not be leſs than four, or more than eight weeks, after the advertiſement, which, from the delay occaſioned by the double election of factor before mentioned, it became impoſſible to advertiſe before this date; the ſaid Alexander Roſs hereby propoſes, that the Meeting for the election of the truſtee ſhall take place on Tueſday 15th September* o'clock noon.

Auguſt 15. 1789.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of SAMUEL SPROTT,
Merchant in Stranraer.

THAT, upon the application of the ſaid Samuel Sprott, with the concurrence of a creditor to the extent required by law, the Lord Rockville, Ordinary, upon the 15th of Auguſt current, ſequeſtrated the whole real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Sprott in Scotland, and appointed his creditors to meet at Stranraer, and within the houſe of Nathaniel Taylor innkeeper there, upon Thurſday the 27th day of Auguſt current, at twelve o'clock noon, to chuſe an interim-factor on ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate. Of which this intimation is given to all concerned.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of ALEXANDER YOUNG, wright in Roſe Street, Edinburgh, are requeſted to tranſmit the amount and particulars of their debts, to Mr Thomas Stoddart, merchant, Leith, or to William White, writer in Charles's Street, Edinburgh.

As meaſures are ſoon to be taken for the payment of the debts of Mr Young it is neceſſary that the creditors ſhould lodge their claims as above, between and the 1ſt of September next. On applying to Mr White, thoſe concerned will obtain further information.

SALE OF LANDS,

IN THE SHIRES OF PERTH AND KINROSS,
AND OF
HOUSES IN DUNFERMLINE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of John Wilſon, vintner in Dunfermline, upon Thurſday the 24th day of September 1789, at 4 o'clock afternoon,

THE SUBJECTS which belonged to *James Beveridge*, writer in Dunfermline, lately deceaſed, in the following lots:

LOT I. The The Town and Lands of PITFAR, in the pariſh of Foſſaway, and ſouth eaſt corner of the ſhire of Perth, containing near 300 Scots acres, and ſituated within four miles of Kinroſs, five miles of Dunfermline, and five miles of Alloa. The lande hold of the Crown, and are within a mile of coal and limeſtone.

Francis Henderſon the tenant will ſhow theſe lands.

II. Four Eight Parts of the Town and Lands of KILDUFF, in the united pariſhes of Foſſaway and Tillibole, and ſhire of Kinroſs, ſituated within two miles of coal and limeſtone, three miles weſt from Kinroſs, and hold of Sir Henry Moncrieff Welwood of Tillibole, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

John Beveridge at Kelduff will ſhow theſe lands.

III. That Large and Commodious HOUSE, with the Garden adjoining, ſituated in the Kirkgate of Dunfermline, ſome time poſſeſſed by Mr Walker, now deceaſed, as an inn, and laſt by the ſaid James Beveridge and his tenants, containing ten fire-rooms, beſides large cellars and ſtables.

IV. That HOUSE of three ſtories, with back court and offices adjoining, ſituated in the Maygate of Dunfermline, containing a large fore and back ſhop, and twelve other fire-rooms, as lately poſſeſſed by Mrs Crawford, now deceaſed, and Mr Eckford, merchant. This houſe has got a new roof and other repairs, at a conſiderable expence, within theſe two years.

V. That Large HOUSE of three ſtories, containing a ſhop and ſeven rooms, with the cellars adjoining, ſituated on the North ſide of the High Street, a little eaſt of the Tron of Dunfermline, as lately poſſeſſed by John Reid, merchant, now deceaſed, and laſt by Richard Burns and James Beveridge, merchants.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Robert Scotland, merchant in Dunfermline, or George Tod, writer in Edinburgh.

FOR SAN LUCAR,
THE PEGGY,
GEORGE SKIRVING
Maſter,
Will ſail the 28th inſt.
Apply to Walker, Thomſon, and Co. Leith.

A MESSENGER SUSPENDED.

LYON OFFICE, AUGUST 6. 1789.

WILLIAM M'EWAN, Meſſenger in Glaſgow, was this day, in conſequence of an application of his cautioner, ſuſpended from his office of Meſſenger at Arms, until he ſhall find new caution, and be regularly reponed.

Of which this public notice is hereby given to all concerned.

By order of the Court,
ROB. RANKEN, Lyon Clk. Dep.

ESTATE

In the County of Mid-Lothian,—for Sale.
To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands, Barony, and Eſtate of LENHOUSE, comprehending, as parts thereof, the two extenſive ſtore farms of CROSSWOODBURN and CAMELTY, all lying contiguous in the pariſhes of Mid-Calder and Weſt Calder, and within ſixteen meaſured miles of Edinburgh.

The eſtate contains in whole above 2900 Scots acres, 650 whereof are arable, and all incloſed, and of which 64 acres are planted with oak, aſh, elm, fir, planetree, &c. &c. the greateſt part from 50 to 60, the reſt from 12 to 20 years old, and all in the moſt thriving condition.

The preſent rent of the eſtate is only 450l. 5s. Sterling, but as the whole is at preſent very low ſet, and ſome of the arable farms are out of leaſe, and the greater part thereof will be ſo at Martinmas 1791-2 and 1793, and that the whole is capable of great improvement, there muſt ſoon be a very conſiderable riſe of rent.—The ſtore farms too, (the moſt extenſive of which, containing above 1500 Scots acres, will be out of leaſe 1796,) are eſteemed moſt remarkable good ſheep walks, and muſt riſe greatly in rent. They are well ſtocked with game, and the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Carnwath, &c. runs through them.

There is a good Manſion-houſe on the eſtate, pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Lenhouſe, near a beautiful fall, ſurrounded with thriving plantations of wood. There are alſo ſuitable offices, pigeon-houſe, &c.

There is a decreet of valuation of the tythes in 1647, confirmed by the commiſſion of teinds in 1743. There is alſo a right from the patron to the tythes, at leaſt of moſt of the lands. The pariſh burdens, ſtipend, and ſchool-ſalary, are about 16l. Sterling yearly.

William Purdie, maſon at Lenhouſe, will ſhow the eſtate and its boundaries. The title-deeds, and a particular rental and meaſurement of the lands, are in the hands of James Kettle, writer, Edinburgh.

Intended purchaſers may apply to the proprietor, James Calderwood Durham, Eſq; at Polton-houſe, to the ſaid James Kettle, or to William Smith, the factor, at Polton.

SALE OF LANDS
IN KINROSS-SHIRE POSTPONED.

THE Lands and Eſtate of COLDON, lying in the pariſh and ſhire of Kinroſs, are to be Sold by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, either jointly or in lots, upon Wedneſday the 19th day of Auguſt curt. at ſix o'clock afternoon, if not ſold by private bargain betwixt and that time.

The lands conſiſt of about 740 Scots acres, partly incloſed and ſheltered with thriving belts of planting, and are all out of leaſe at Martinmas next. They are pleaſantly ſituated upon the ſide of Loch Leven, and are bounded by it to the extent of near two miles; and the acceſs to them is eaſy and convenient, as the turnpike road from Queenſferry to Perth runs through them. The grounds are of a good dry ſoil, calculated either for tillage or paſture, and they are capable of great improvement at a moderate expence, as there are lime and coal within a few miles of them, and they lie in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Kinroſs, where plenty of manure may be had.

The lands hold moſtly of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county. The title-deeds are clear, and, if agreeable to a purchaſer, the greateſt part of the price will be allowed to remain in his hands.

For the accommodation of [illegible] the grounds upon the eaſt ſide of the turnpike road, excepting a ſmall part at the weſt end of Loch Leven. This lot will conſiſt of about 510 acres; and the purchaſer will have a freehold qualification in the county.

The other lot will conſiſt of the whole grounds upon the weſt ſide of the road, and the park at the weſt end of the loch, extending together to about 230 acres.

Thoſe who wiſh to ſee the plan, title-deeds, and articles of roup, or to be informed of farther particulars, may apply to Mr Gourlay of Craigrothie, or to John Syme, writer in Edinburgh, either of whom have power to ſell the lands by private bargain.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Alexander M'Dougal, vintner in Cupar Angus, upon Thurſday the 15th October 1789, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

THE Lands of WESTER BANCHRY, in the poſſeſſion of Andrew Herris and Alexander Simpſon; and one third part of the Mill and Mill-lands of Banchry, lying in the pariſh of Blairgowrie, and ſhire of Perth. The peculiar advantages of this ſubject, from its fertile quality and local ſituation, within two miles from Cupar Angus, and fifteen miles from Perth and Dundee, make it a very eligible ſituation for a purchaſer; and a valuable moſs in the muir of Blairgowrie, and 32 acres of a thriving plantation of Scots firs and larixes, 10 years old, not rentalled, conſiderably enhance the value of the premiſſes. The neat rent is 77l. 12s. 8d. Sterling—the valued rent is 157l. 6s 8d. Scots, holden of the Crown, and the progreſs of writes is clear.

For further particulars, application may be made to Edmund Ferguſſon of Balledmund, by Dunkeld, who has powers to ſell by private bargain. If a private ſale ſhall take place before the day of roup, the ſame ſhall be advertiſed in this paper.

TO BE SOLD,
OR LET at Martinmas or Whitſunday next,

THE Pleaſant VILLA of CARRON-BANK, ſituate on the banks of Carron, in the heart of that populous and agreeable ſpot the Carſe of Falkirk, and within two Engliſh miles of that town. The houſe and offices are in the very beſt order, having lately been fitted up in an elegant manner at a great expence. The firſt floor conſiſts of a large parlour, two bed rooms, and a dreſſing cloſet, with large kitchen: the ſecond, of a large dining room, drawing room, and two bed rooms, with dreſſing cloſets: the third, of four bed rooms, two lumber rooms, and garrets above.

Adjoining to the houſe are two complete wings; in the one a large library, dreſſing room, cloſets, ſtore room, and outer cellar, all properly fitted up: in the other, a large wine cellar, neatly fitted up with catacombs, larder, ſervants hall, milk-houſe, &c. To each of the wings there is a ſeparate entry from the houſe; and a pump-well, with leaden pipes to convey water into the houſe. The Offices conſiſt of a coach-houſe, ſtable, and byre, waſhing-houſe, and laundry, with ſeveral out-houſes and ſhades, and ſundry other conveniencies.

There are three ſmall incloſures planted round with trees and ſhrubbery belonging to the premiſſes; alſo two gardens, one of which is incloſed with a high brick wall, and well ſtocked with young fruit-trees, all of the beſt kinds, and laid out in a complete manner. The trees and ſhrubbery are all in a thriving condition.

Alſo to be ſold or let, two large Granaries or Warehouſes, capable to contain about 1500 bolls of grain; adjoining to which (newly built) there is a Wharf on Carron, where ſhips of large burthen can unload.

The houſe and premiſſes will be ſhown by the preſent poſſeſſor on Tueſdays and Saturdays, from ten to two o'clock; and for farther particulas, apply to James Marſhall, writer to the ſignet, or Henry Swinton, merchant, Grangemouth.

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